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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/524,189	03/13/2000	Forrest N. Krutter	10106/4	6269

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BRINKS HOFER GILSON & LIONE
P.O. BOX 10395
CHICAGO, IL 60610

EXAMINER

NGUYEN, DINH X

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

3626

DATE MAILED: 07/24/2002

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	09/524,189	KRUTTER ET AL.
Examiner	Art Unit	
Dinh X. Nguyen	3626	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on ____.

2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.

3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 1-10 is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) ____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5) Claim(s) ____ is/are allowed.

6) Claim(s) 1-10 is/are rejected.

7) Claim(s) ____ is/are objected to.

8) Claim(s) ____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) The drawing(s) filed on ____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

11) The proposed drawing correction filed on ____ is: a) approved b) disapproved by the Examiner.

If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.

12) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

13) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a) All b) Some * c) None of:

1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. ____.

3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

14) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).

a) The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.

15) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

Attachment(s)

1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) 2.

4) Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s) ____.

5) Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)

6) Other: ____.

DETAILED ACTION

Specification

Applicant is reminded of the proper content of an abstract of the disclosure.

A patent abstract is a concise statement of the technical disclosure of the patent and should include that which is new in the art to which the invention pertains. If the patent is of a basic nature, the entire technical disclosure may be new in the art, and the abstract should be directed to the entire disclosure. If the patent is in the nature of an improvement in an old apparatus, process, product, or composition, the abstract should include the technical disclosure of the improvement. In certain patents, particularly those for compounds and compositions, wherein the process for making and/or the use thereof are not obvious, the abstract should set forth a process for making and/or use thereof. If the new technical disclosure involves modifications or alternatives, the abstract should mention by way of example the preferred modification or alternative.

The abstract should not refer to purported merits or speculative applications of the invention and should not compare the invention with the prior art.

Where applicable, the abstract should include the following:

- (1) if a machine or apparatus, its organization and operation;
- (2) if an article, its method of making;
- (3) if a chemical compound, its identity and use;
- (4) if a mixture, its ingredients;
- (5) if a process, the steps.

Extensive mechanical and design details of apparatus should not be given.

The abstract of the disclosure is objected to because "invention" at line 1 is a legal phraseology which needs to be removed. Correction is required. See MPEP § 608.01(b).

Claim Objections

Claims 1 and 10 are objected to because of the following informalities: at claim 1 line 8 of the claim, "said values" lack antecedent support. It is unclear which values Applicant is referring to. At claim 10, line 2 of subparagraph g), "at" is unclear since it is

underlined. It appears that this is a typographical error. Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1-10 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over McCormack et al., USPN 6,049,773 in view of Hammond et al., USPN 5,613,072 or Roberts et al., USPN 4,839,804 or Kelly et al., USPN 5,613,072 or Butler et al., "The International Journal of Insurance Law (all cited in Applicant's IDS except for Kelly et al. and McCormack et al.).

With respect to claims 1-10, McCormick et al. disclose a method and system for reinsurance, paying insolvent insurance companies' liabilities. Examiner notes that the practice of reinsurance is well known in the art with respect to Applicant's claims except for using a "third party" indemnify agent who is not a State Liquidator who is required by law to a fixed dividend. McCormick either discloses the general aspects of reinsurance as claimed by Applicant (except for using a "third party" indemnify agent who is not a State Liquidator who pays a fixed dividend), and examiner takes official notice that such practices are well known in the art. See McCormick at abstract and figure 3 for example. As noted in Applicant's specification, the process of reinsurance for long-tail

claims is that one usually go to a State Liquidator which by law pays off a specific fixed dividend for long-tail claims, instead of a "third party" indemnifying agent.

However, as laws of certain states have changed recently allowing otherwise, Applicant is simply trying to claim a method and system for reinsurance using a "third party" indemnify agent who may pay dividends that are not fixed by law, that is recently allowed by state laws. The acts of using a third party as an agent for tasks that is delegated by contract is well-settled in state law and permissible within the law, may it be outside the area of insurance law. The acts will be specific toward the contractual obligation and agreement between an agent and its principal. Examiner takes official notice that the acts delegated to the agent by which Applicant's claims are directed to are acts that are well-known in the insurance business, such as payment of dividends, assessment of the insolvent insurance company, etc. and would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art.

As to the process of using an indemnify agent, Roberts et al. (see abstract), Hammond et al. (abstract), Kelly et al. (abstract and figure 7) all teaches that certain aspect of the reinsurance business may be carried out by agents, even though it may not involved paying different dividends not permissible under state laws. Note for example that in the disclosure of Kelly et al., that a trust is created to carry out certain duties. Also, see Butler et al. ("The International Journal of Insurance Law") at pages 31 and 39 which suggests that it would be better for the law to change such that indemnification in reinsurance cases for long-tail claims are fairer. This would suggest that indemnifying agents outside of the State Liquidator be involved, and that different

percentage of allowed claims (different amount of dividends) maybe should be paid in order to make it fairer for the claimants. Thus, to use an indemnify agent capable of paying different values of dividends, as permissible by recent changes in the law, and combining it with the motivation of using a third party indemnify agent as taught by Roberts et al., Hammond et al., Kelly et al., or Butler et al., to the common reinsurance practice of McCormack et al. and others, would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art in order to make it fairer to claimants.

Examiner note that if a recently passed state law were to allow payment of claims that involve reinsurance for insolvent insurance companies dealing with long tail claims and allowing a different percentage of dividend being paid, instead of that previously allowed only by a State Liquidator issuing payments of a set dividend percentage, and Applicant claims such a method, then it would prevent the companies within the reinsurance business to practice the new method set forth by the new state law. This would defeat the objective of the new state law of making it more fair for claimants in such cases to receive their dividends.

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. Hammond et al., USPN 5,712,984 (as disclosed in Applicant's IDS) has similar disclosure as the '072 patent cited above. White's commentaries ("Receivership: A Generational Commitment..." at pages 16-17; "Truncation and Reinsurer..." at page 7; and "Aggiornamento: A Tonic..." at page 2) all suggests the inequities that exist in certain current state laws which do not allow payment of

dividends not set out by a State Liquidator. This would suggest that the payment of a different amount of dividends not set out by a State Liquidator, such as one is set out higher by an indemnify agent would be fairer and should be implemented if allowed by new state law.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Dinh X. Nguyen whose telephone number is (703) 305-3522. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday to Friday and alternate Fridays.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Joseph Thomas can be reached on (703) 305-9588. The fax phone numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are (703) 305-7687 for regular communications and (703) 305-7687 for After Final communications.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 308-1113.

DXN
July 23, 2002



DINH X. NGUYEN
PRIMARY EXAMINER